REGISTERED No. L—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,654.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ " "
Third and succeeding	2 " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. James, on SATURDAY, the 4th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander N. R. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 2
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer NAPLES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per SHIP LADY EGIDIA.—CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the above vessel from CALCUTTA and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to PAY the FREIGHT due and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Ship Lady Egidia.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
DECCAN	3429	250	J. D. Gaby	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	18th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2483	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Dec.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2021 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—These steamers invariably sail punctually.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS AND BATTENS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd Nov. at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Teak Bunder, 200 Superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares and about 50 tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes and Battens in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SALT BATTY GROUND AT WORLEE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, by order of Bai Jadaviba, widow of Girdhurdass Mohundass, the undermentioned 12 pieces of Salt Batty Grounds, situate at Worlee, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay.

Lot No. 1 admeasuring		13,133	square yards.
Do.	2 do.	1,063 6-9	do.
Do.	3 do.	415 5-8	do.
Do.	4 do.	495 1-9	do.
Do.	5 do.	493 2-9	do.
Do.	6 do.	144 2-9	do.
Do.	7 do.	216 7-9	do.
Do.	8 do.	456 4-9	do.
Do.	9 do.	959 5-9	do.
Do.	10 do.	1,500 4-9	do.
Do.	11 1-3 undivided share in the piece of ground admeasuring	534 4-9	do.
Do.	do.	6,316 4-9	do.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th November at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar.

25 Shares in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited. In five lots of five shares each. 25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture best Plated, Glass and Porcelain wares "if not previously disposed of by private contract," a firstrate billiard table by Cox and Yeman, with cues, racks, marking boards, pool, pyramid and billiard balls, complete, in Rampart Row, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th November, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Rampart Row, the valuable furniture and billiard table of the Bombay Chess Club.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd November, Messrs. MENESSE and Company, will hold their Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms in Hummum Street of grey, coloured and white, piece goods, twist, &c., &c.—

10 bales grey shirtings 7 and 8 lbs.
2 cases low coloured checks.
5 cases coloured prints.
3 cases T. R. prints.
3 cs. a coloured muslins.
10 cases white shirtings.
10 new express sewing hand machines.
1 large column beam weighing machine with iron scales, and one ton of weights.
1 weighing machine to weigh one half ton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1876.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

AUCTION SALE of 65 Cases of confiscated Mowra and Tody country Liquor, at Carnac Bunder.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M. at Carnac Bunder, 65 cases of confiscated Mowra and Tody country Liquor.

The samples of the liquor may be seen by applying at the Office of John Ryan, Esquire, at Carnac Bunder.

(Signed) JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunder.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 2nd November 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF LIFE POLICIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will dispose off by Public Auction at their room the following two policies, by order of those to whom it belongs.

1 Life policy No. 1503, sum assured Rs. 20,000 to the name of Robert Taylor, Esquire, residing at Bombay and assured by the Universal Life Assurance Society, the premium of which is Rs. 540 for six months.

1 Life policy No. 524, sum assured Rs. 10,000 to the name of Domjibee Pestonjee Patell or opium inspector, residing at Bombay, assured by the Indian Life Assurance Company, Limited, the premium of which is Rs. 460 for six months.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1876.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THENEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In a t Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

Engagement of
THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST,
Mr. GEORGE NORVILLE.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,
TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!
And conclude with the Favorite Extravaganza,
CAMARALZAMAN AND BADOURA ;
OR,
THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.

PRINCE CAMARALZAMAN.....Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

During the Burlesque will be introduced,
"My Sweetheart when a Boy" (Ballad)..Mr. Geo. Norville.
Rose Song (Il Talismano).....Mr. Geo. Norville.
Maying (Duet) ..... { Mr. Geo. Norville. Miss Minnie Williams.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT ANNAS EIGHT.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

PAUNCHGUNNY.

TO BE SOLD, WILLIE COTTAGE and ARTHUR COTTAGE. For prices and other particulars apply to Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DATE of RECEIPT of TENDERS for the PRESIDENCY COMMISSARIAT BOAT CONTRACT is POSTPONED until the 9th instant, on which day they will be received up to 1 P.M.

W. T. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 1st Nov. 1876.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative ...quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient Saline .....quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative .....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gascous..... " "	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot ....Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 88th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 88th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 9,840, being the 56th Instalment on account of the new Loan of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rupees 2,624, being the 22nd Instalment on account of TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Nov. 1876.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1876, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. The Budget Estimates for 1877.
2. Appointment of Auditors for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 1st November 1876.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1876, at 4 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 26th September, 1876, recommending the Corporation to address the Government of India, requesting that His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to forward on to the Secretary of State for India, the Memorial from the Corporation, dated 6th May 1875, together with the renewed application of the Corporation for a continuance of the annual grant from Government towards the cost of the Police of the City of Bombay.
2. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of repairing the branch road leading from the Coorla and Versowa Road to Vehar Lake.
3. Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 14th September, 1876, asking that the Resolution passed by the Corporation, dated 9th May, 1876, sanctioning the arrangement by which Mr. Jonnah Hadji Gunney was to have given up 4·45 square yards, at 6 Baroo Doctor Street, in exchange for 3·88 square yards in the same street be cancelled.
4. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Messrs. Vurjeewandas and Nurotumdas Madhowdas, of two pieces of Municipal ground, one situated in the rear of their property No. 20, Mandvie Roopjee Lane, Fort, and the other between their properties Nos. 1 and 19, Rampart Row, East.
5. Sanction to be asked to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 272 per mensem by the Town Council under the new Pension Rules to Byabai, widow of Mahadoo Bhawoo, late a Turncock in the Water Works Department.
6. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made during the past quarter.
7. List of payments made on account of past years' liabilities during the past quarter.
8. Letter from Government, No. 3696 of 1876, General Department, dated 2nd October, 1876, stating that the address of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G., on the occasion of His Royal Highness's departure from India was forwarded on that day to the Secretary of State for India for submission to His Royal Highness.
9. Confirmation to be asked to the payment of Rs. 26,000 without interest to Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., on account of disputed claims in connection with the Tulsi Water Works. The payment of Rs. 20,000 of this was promised by the Bench of Justices on the 21st May, 1873, and sanctioned by the Town Council on the 13th June 1876.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 1st November 1876.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION were GRANTED to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL and of Estates which have come under his charge, during the months of July, August, and September last :—

John ton, Edward J., late Contractor, Indus Valley State Railway.
Morrod, W. J., late Sub-Contractor, Commissariat Department, Belgaum.
Napping, Thomas, late Serjeant 2nd Supervisor, P. W. D., Kolree.
Parker, Montagu William, late Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps.
Petley, William, late an Inspector, Government Telegraph Depar ment, Bombay.
Rait, Alexander Grant Lumsden, late an Assistant to the Executive Engineer, Kolapore.
Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Poonagur, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
Thacker Valljee Hurry, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 31st October 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
Wm. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	" 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHEINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,950.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, CHEROOTS, CIGARS and every requisite for Smokers at W. J. ESSAI'S, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Price Rs. 100. Can be seen on two hours' notice at C. STEPHENS and SONS, Churney Road, Girgaum.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PARAS. 10 and 11 of the notice dated Bombay Castle, 24th October 1876, are CANCELLED, and the following are substituted :—

10. The Tenders for grain should be for two months certain. Estimated quantity about Six Thousand Maunds of Bajri and Jowari. Samples to accompany Tender. At the expiration of 2 months fresh Tenders will be invited.

11. The amount of Deposit to accompany Tender is reduced to Rs. 1,500.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2 000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, at less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgunge via Sickreegully.

STONEY'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING HELICAL EXCAVATOR, very effective for clay, in conjunction with Bull's Dredgers for Sand.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEERSHAW & Co., exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade, I hereby give Notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDERNOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.
BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.
From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE CURATIVE Agent in the following and other forms of diseases :—Paralysis, General and Local Neuralgia ; Tic Doloureux ; Rheumatism ; Spinal affections ; Debility, General and Local ; Leprosy ; Gout ; Liver Complaints ; Consumption ; Fever ; Palpitation of the Heart ; Deafness ; &c., &c.

Electric belts and bands supplied for application to any part of the body FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN. Dr. Lallement has numerous certificates to show the almost miraculous cures he has effected in his late tour in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome pair of thorough-bred Dark Bay Walers, (Mare and Gelding) 8 years old, 14-3 high, exceedingly fast and perfectly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A pair of Brown Walers (Mare and Gelding) powerfully built, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, go single or double (the Gelding is a broken charger) pair, Rs. 1,200.

Mr. Joonab Hadji Gunney was to have given up 4·45 square yards, at 6 Baroo Doctor Street, in exchange for 3·88 square yards in the same street be cancelled.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a very pretty mover, bridle to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-3 high, makes a pleasant hack and is broken to single and double harness, Rs.450.

A large and compactly built Iron Grey Chargosh, up to any weight, 5 years old, a capital mount for the Hills, Rs. 400.

An exceedingly handsome Silver Grey mare Galloway, 7 years, 14 hands, beautiful temper, mouth, and action, and is a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a pleasant hack and has been ridden on Parade, Rs. 400.

A high caste Grey Arab Charger, over 14-2 in height, very good looking, and up to weight, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 7 years, 15 hands, a good Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A Bay Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a good harness Mare, Rs. 300.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Brood Mare, Rs. 600.

A "Dennett" Buggy, by Silk and Sons, in excellent order, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st Nov. 1876.

No fresh intelligence of a political character has come in to-day up to the time of writing, and there is consequently an uneasy feeling about owing to the telegram published this morning giving an extract from the Russian official *Gazette*. It is now evident that Reuter's advice of an armistice having been agreed upon was incorrect in every way, and the question is therefore very much where it was a month ago. The home markets yesterday certainly showed no signs of increased apprehension, but it is quite possible that the telegram in question may have reached London after the close of business.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady at unchanged prices, the sales reaching 16,000 bales, of which 5,000—an unusually large proportion—were Surats. Piece Goods in Manchester were firm, but also unaltered as regards values, nor does there seem much probability of a change until a definite settlement of the Turkish Question is arrived at.

New York telegrams on Monday still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents, but Futures are 1-16 higher, January shipment being quoted at 11¼ cents per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Two days' Receipts	43,000	37,000	25,000
Three days' „	71,000	57,000	44,000
Total since 1st Sept	883,500	795,000	697,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect. At the London Colonial Wool Sales 173,250 bales will be offered. Washed Wools show an advance of ½d, to 2d.; Greasy of 1d. per lb.

Consols have receded from 95⅞ to 95⅜. French Rentes from 105½ to 105¼. A payment of £288,000 has gone into the Bank of England.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53½d. per oz. and we have not heard of any private intelligence to the contrary.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a very quiet feeling, Private Bills being negotiable at a reduction of 1-32d. while some of the Banks reduced their drawing rates by 1-16d. per rupee from yesterday's closing figures. There was as usual, however, on the eve of the bidding for Council drafts little disposition to do business, and during the day some of the Banks availed themselves of this to offer to draw at an advance of ¼d, but there are no sellers of Private Paper at a proportionate figure. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do 6 months' sight...1s. 8 11/16d.	„	
Credits 3 „ .....1s. 8¾d.	„	} nominal.
Documents 3 „ .....1s. 8¾d.	„	

On Calcutta no transactions are reported, and we still quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight 99 to 99 1-16.

Government Paper continues very quiet at unaltered values, but there are no buyers of any extent and rates come lower from Calcutta. We call Fours, Rs. 99¼ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The Share Market continues very steady and a moderate business is passing at in most instances slightly better rates. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm, and in some instances Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. National Bank shares are Rs. 4 and Port Canning Land Rs. 10 per share higher.

Cotton to-day has been firm and purchases have been made by local Spinning Companies of half-pressed Dhollera at rates showing an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, but full-pressed Cotton is no higher, and there are fewer export buyers than yesterday. The Cotton Green dispute is still unsettled, but we hear to-day that the leading buyers have come to an arrangement to abstain from buying at Mazagon under any circumstances, and if this is adhered to there can be little doubt as to the ultimate settlement of the question.

Seeds are quieter, and Linseed for April delivery is now offering at Rs. 6 per cwt. Exporters, however, are very chary about entering into contracts in the present uncertainty about the quality likely to be tendered. A meeting of the leading export buyers was held to-day to consider the question of adulteration and it was agreed to decline to take delivery of any Seed showing more than a usual proportion of loss unless under an allowance to be settled by arbitration as in Cotton.

Freights are steady but not active. The Strathleven (s. s.) to arrive is reported to have let 1,000 bales Cotton for Liverpool at £2-7-6 with concessions, bringing the rate down to a trifle under £2-5, at which rates are now being offered, and further engagements are reported in the Macedonia (s. s.) at £2-5, but there is no ready steamer on the berth.

Piece Goods are less active to-day and dealers have shown more disposition to sell, but prices are nominally unaltered.

Coals are firm with an upward tendency owing to higher freights at home.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Pa up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	80,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	57,220	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	51,000
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	100
azagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	480
ort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,250 xd.
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	810 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	525
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	730
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.a.	460
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Garwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	800
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	900
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	200
East India Press Co....	353	1,000	all	180 do	940
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,750
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	385
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	255
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	475
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1010 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	750 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100*	2,400
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,700
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,170
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Bombay Mill.....	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	920
Cowrjis S. and W. Co. ..	1,200	1,000	all	..	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	560
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	..	1,125
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	1,125
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,155
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,110
Hydraad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,085 xd.
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,040
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	980
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,105
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Maudvie S. and W. Co...	1,000	500	all	..	420
Mancukjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,335
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,360
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	405
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Sonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	935
Do do. 2 share..	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	300
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	970
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

For Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8	3 0 5	p. c. 280
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 0	1 4 8	do. 126
Ditto	..	£20	6 5	7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	2 13	2 1	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19	6 5	do. 235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,340
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. a.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	215
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	160	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. a.	27
Treasher and Co.	1,920	500	all	8 p. ct	410
Viegas Patent Slip Co...	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	66

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

Adelaide Buildings, Chapel Street, Liverpool, 30th Sept. 1876.

The tendency of prices during the past month has been downwards, except in the lower grades of American Cotton, and quotations of Middling are reduced ¼d.

At the date of our last report, Middling Uplands, both on the spot and to arrive, were quoted 6¼ ; a quiet but steady feeling prevailed, and next week, with an improved trade demand, prices hardened about ¼d. per lb. The receipts of new crop at the American ports now began to attract attention, and as they were larger than expected, a dull tone came over the market both here and in America, and arrival Cotton showed considerable weakness. The state of affairs in the East also caused anxiety, and for a fortnight we had small sales on the spot, and a drooping tendency to arrive.

About the end of last week a firmer feeling came over Manchester and this market. The prospects of a settlement of the Eastern question brightened ; silver and Eastern exchange advanced somewhat, and rather more business was put through in Manchester, which brought spinners freely into our market. For some days an active demand prevailed, and prices hardened a little, but holders met the demand very freely, as they were rather frightened by the large receipts in America and the weakness of the markets there. This improvement has died out the last few days, and arrival Cotton has shown much weakness. Unexpected difficulties have arisen in the settlement of the Eastern question, and a dull and depressed feeling has returned.

The lower grades of American Cotton have not shared in the general weakness, they have fully supported their value, and owing to scarcity have tended to harden. Surats have also been well supported, though the liberal arrivals which have lately taken place have caused a little weakness. Egyptian Cotton has been depressed, and is decidedly cheaper, owing to the fear of the new crop which is now arriving freely at Alexandria and selling at low rates. The market closes very flat to-day at 5¾d for Midling Uplands on the spot and 5 13-16d to arrive.

The Manchester Market during the past month has reflected the tone of Liverpool ; it has been upon the whole very disappointing—though the business done has about equalled the production, there has been no improvement on the miserable margin that exists between Cotton and its products. Matters in that respect have very little improved since the extreme depression in July, but stocks have been considerably reduced in some departments, and there is little or no prospect of short time. We have not known for several years such unremunerative business in Lancashire as has existed this past summer and autumn. Most producers have had to face the question of either closing their works or running their machinery at a constant loss. It would have been a great advantage if a long period of short time working had taken place —it was on the point of being adopted in July when the temporary improvement which then occurred put an end to it, and we see little chance of it now being adopted. Several new joint stock mills at Oldham have recently opened, and several more are approaching completion, so that all the pressure on the Yarn market is not likely to abate, and spinners have but a poor prospect—quite a number of the Oldham Companies are now declaring no dividends, and more must follow unless the margin improves. We hear of several concerns that have written off heavy losses this year, and we never knew trade in Manchester in all its branches to be in a more discouraging state. At the same time we would say that matters have slightly mended since the intense depression of June and July—sales were then impossible for weeks together, now the production can be moved, though at miserable prices. From no foreign markets does any encouraging news come, and merchants are confining themselves more and more to executing retail orders on Commission.

The Money Market has been unchanged the past month, the same plethora exists, and the best short bills have been discounted as low as ¾ per cent per annum. The bullion in the Bank has touched the unparalleled figure of thirty-five millions, and such difficulty of finding employment for money has never been known in London. The great industries of the country, especially the coal and iron trades, remain utterly stagnant, and till some revival of trade sets in the rate of interest must remain very low.

The prospects of our market have not altered materially of late ; the same atmosphere of depression prevails that has so long overhung this trade, and at the moment there is an entire absence of speculative spirit.

The large receipts at the American ports have been unexpected ; it was believed up till lately that the season was backward, and many people expected decreased receipts in September and October ; in place of that they are turning out unprecedentedly large. The explanation we take to be —hot forcing weather ripened the plant prematurely in several sections, while the worms in many places stripped it of its leaves, and caused the bolls to open faster than usual. The public, however, are greatly influenced by the scale of receipts, and as the last Bureau report was better than expected, the tendency is to lean to large crop views.

The summing up of last crop was also unexpectedly large, the *Financial Chronicle* giving the total 4,669,000 bales, or quite 100,000 bales more than was expected. This arose from discovering that the overland movement to American spinners had been much large than was supposed —hence the entire American consumption for the past season proves to be about 1,350,000 bales, which is a remarkable fact considering the extreme depression of trade. Though it is true that the increased consumption in America counterbalances this addition to the crop, the impression remains on the public mind that the productive power of the country is vast, and as the Bureau reports an average condition up to 1st September equal to the last year, low crop estimates are quite out of favour.

At the same time we must say that the private advices we receive do not bear out the flattering report of the Agricultural Bureau, we learn that in large sections of the country, especially Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, worms have done great damage ; besides this the whole of the river bottoms, which made such immense crops last year, are reported as much less promising, and the impression in America seems to be that the crop will be decidedly short of the last one. It is, moreover, very unlikely that so mild and open a winter as the last will occur again, and if we have an early and killing frost there would likely be a large decrease.

These, however, are only conjectures, and will have little influence over the market at present. If the crop is short, it will not be found out for some time, and it is very possible that large receipts may continue in October and November, and produce a general impression that another monster crop has been made. All the immediate surroundings of the market are weak. Importers are poor and dispirited. Spinners are doing so badly that they will not import on any scale at present, and the American are obliged to force their Cotton on the market, as credit in that country is at the lowest ebb. It appears likely that the bulk of the early receipts will come to this country, as the Continent is much better supplied than last year ; it has a large increase of visible stock, and it is thought about 200,000 bales more invisible than last year. With the exception of France, trade is bad, and we think the demand on Continental account will be much less than last year. American trade, on the other hand, has improved decidedly, and their spinners will probably buy more freely.

Looking at the Cotton supply of the world, it is interesting to observe that the figures visible are in the aggregate about the same as last year ; but as the Continent is supposed to hold 200,000 bales more in reserve, the supply of the world has exceeded the consumption to about that extent during the past twelve months. Taking American Cotton alone, however, the excess of stock, visible and invisible—calculated on 1st Sept. was about 400,000 bales ; so the actual consumption of the past season has been about 4½ millions. In East Indian Cotton again the deficit in stock showed that the consumption had exceeded the supply by fully 250,000 bales. During the coming season we reckon that the consumption of American Cotton will increase, and that of East India decline—at least while prices remain at a low level—and we expect, therefore, that 4½ millions of American will be consumed. If the crop should reach that figure the supply would be ample and prices low ; but if it be only 4½ millions, the surplus stock of American remaining on 1st September next will be reduced 250,000 bales. This would not cause actual scarcity, but would leave room for a moderate advance when the fact was ascertained.

The political situation in the East of Europe has become very complicated of late ; diplomacy seemed at one time to have about succeeded in restoring peace, but the Servians, supported by the sympathy and help of the Russian people, seem still resolved to carry on the war. It is impossible to say what the final result will be, but our impression is that if the peace negociations fairly break down, there will be an extension of the area of hostilities, and it will become ultimately a struggle between the Turks and the Slavonic races, the end of which will probably be the destruction of Turkish rule in Europe. Whether this can be effected without bringing Russia fairly into the field it is hard to say. The Great Powers at present are sincerely anxious to act in concert, and it is to be hoped that nothing will arise to cause dissensions between them. In that case the war will be localised to Turkey. One thing seems now pretty certain, this country can never take up arms again to support the barbarous rule of Turkey, and no solution will satisfy the English people which does not practically secure the independence of the Christian populations, which have groaned so long under Mahometan oppression.

P. S. for India, 5th October.—The market has continued to droop since the opening of the month, and prices have given way 1-16d. in all positions. The large receipts at the American ports, and the fear of further complications in the East, have a depressing influence, and the market is dull at the close. Surats are rather weaker, owing to the recent liberal import, but they hold their ground better than other descriptions owing to their strong statistical position.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Pride of England, 1,350 tons, Captain F. Nash, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The brig Amezade, 107 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Demaun and Mozambique, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Mahratta, 505 tons, Captain J. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (October 21st), with 3,663 bags rice, general cargo, and Mr. J. Smithers as passenger.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Assam, 1,747 tons, Commander G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, 5th October, calling at Glenely, King George's Sound, Colombo and Galle, with H. M's Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—

Mr. T. Bell and Miss Bell, Mrs. Crowe and two children, Mr. S. Middleton, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bouvesiale, Mr. A-quith, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. J. W. Blake, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. C. B. Knocker, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Grattan Geary and Lieut Hill.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Mahratta(s).....	James	Calcutta, Oct 21.
	Assam (s).....	Cates	Melbourne, Oct 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, &c.
	Gilbert Thompson...	Watson	Calcutta.
	Nennphar	Souter	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Ship Pride of England, Nash, to Calcutta.
Brig Amezade, Nacoda, to Demman and Mozambique.

The Steamer Mahratta, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
27 Arabis (s)..... Arlen ..... Moulmein, Oct 19.
Satara (s)..... Flower ..... Camorta, Oct 12.
Mecca (s) ..... Johnson ..... Colombo, Oct 21.

Oct. DEPARTURE.
27 Pleiades (s)..... .....

PASSENGERS.

Per Arabia.—Mr. W. Taylor, Capt. Wilkinson, Mrs. Porter.
Per Satara.—Capt. Hartnell, Commissariat Staff Sergeant Mayers, and 7 cattle attendants, 2 first class Hospital Assistants, and 1 chief constable, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey, 1 child, 1 infant, Dr. McConnell and Mr. F. J. Bell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
29 Africa (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Merkara (s) .... Calcutta.
Copenhagen .... Coconada.
John Allan .... Coconada.
Grenadier..... ..... Coconada.
British Empire .... South Shields.
30 Sk. Annie .... Cocanada.
Dacca (s) .... Cocanada.

Oct. DEPARTURES.
28 Meinam (s)..... ..... Pondicherry and Galle.
30 Goa (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Oriental (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Almora (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Helen Wallace .... Sonapore.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 1.

From Liverpool.

Propontis s—6 casks hardware, Tyebally Abdoolally ; 100 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Surafally.
Bellona s—30 packages glassware, Khakeebhoy Padumsey ; 50 boxes tinned plates, Hasumally Lallmeya.

From London.

Walamo s—30 cases claret, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

From Genoa.

Batavia s—10 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—35 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—165 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 1.

For Trieste.

Juno s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales, cotton, H Cisson and Co ; 750 bales cotion, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Hull.

St Enoch s—320 cwts. bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy, 16,521 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·830
Temperature of the Air.....	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	72·5
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	74·6
General Direction of wind...NNE, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	237

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 30.

Iredell, Capt, Bombay 20th Regt N I. from leave, from —— .
Madden, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

October 31.

Sartorius, Capt, Bombay Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, on leave, from Poona.

November 1.

Thunder, Lieut, Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.
French, Sub Lieut, Madras 33rd Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Puchmari.

DEPARTURES—November 1.

Wemyss, Capt, Bengal 41st Regt, on leave, to Naples.
Hunt, Lieut Col, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Miles, Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Gordon, Surg, Bombay M D, on duty, to Tanna.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 28th October 1876.)

Military Department.

Hony Surg Maj Robert Frederick Thompson, Subordinate Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £150 per annum.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt George Alfred Money, 1st Battn, 8th Foot, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, 5th Bl Cavy, 17th Sept 1875.

Lt Col (Bt Col) Henry Wilson Gulliver, Royal Engrs, Chief Engr, 2nd class, and Joint Secy to Govt, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, P W Dept, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The following Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Granting Lt W J B Bird, Sqdn Subn, 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence to Bombay for thirty days, from the 22nd Oct 1876, or date of embarkation, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The following Bgde Order issued by the Bgdr-Genl Comdg the Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed :—

Directing Capt F E Hastings, QrMr, 2nd Sikh Infy, to Offg Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infy, to rejoin his substantive appointment.

Lt H B Urmston, 2nd Wing Subn, 6th Punjab Infy, Offg Qr Mr 2nd Sikh Irfy, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Capt A D Stirrfield, 24th Punjab Infy, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Capt Hastings and pending the return from furlough to Europe of Capt Bradford.

Surgn-Maj Rinere Mantell, M B, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 9th Bl Bl Cavy, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 15th Nov 1876.

Lt William Henry Salmon, Bl S C, Wing Subn, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Army Commissariat Department.

Permanent.—From 16th Oct 1876, in succession to Col A D Dickens, C B, retired on full pay, and Offg Dep Comsy Genl, deceased. Col W C R Mylne, Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, and Offg Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to be Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class ; Lt Col F Gathorne, Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, and Offg Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, to be Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class ; to be Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class ; Maj O M Graham, Dep Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, and Offg Dep Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to be Dep Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class ; Capt W G Smith, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, and Offg Dep Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class ; Capt and Brevet Maj C H A Taylor, Dep Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class ; Maj C Case, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, and Offg Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to be Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, and Lt A P S A Rind, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, (on furlough), to be Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class.

Temporary.—From 16th Oct 1876, in the room of senior officers on furlough, and until further orders, Col G H Roberts, Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Dep Comsy Genl. Col J S Ogilvie, Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Asst Comsy Genl. Lt Col H A Taylor, Dep Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class.

With reference to G G G No 1062 of 1876, the promotion of Capt G W Sawyer to officiate as Mily Accountant, 2nd class and 2nd grade, will have effect from the 26th July 1876.

Marine Department.

Mr Maurice Vidal Portman is appointed a 4th grade officer in the Indian Govt Marine.

Public Works Department.

Capt F Firebrace, R E, Asst to the Director of State Railways with rank and pay of Ex Engr 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Rajpootana State Railway in Class 1 of the State Railway Revenue Estabt, during the absence of Cape Pye on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr H Wilmer, Asst Engr 2nd class, Mysore, is permitted, as his own request, to resign his appointment with effect from the date on which he may be relived of his duties.

In continuation of Notification No 420, dated 20th Oct 1876, Capt W A J Wallace, R E, assumed charge of his Offg appointment as Under Secy to the Govt of India on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 6 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee.....	„ 3 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 3 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M
China	„ 11 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No afte.
Australia	„ 11 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 20 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M
Zanzibar, &c	„ 20 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that on and after the 2nd October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Fort Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 6 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday.....	Nov. 6	Monday.....	Nov. 20
„	„ 13	„	„ 27

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday* during the Fair Season.

Friday..... Nov. 3

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Mails.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post-Office.
	Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country ...	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guserat, Kurrachee, Sind, Rajpootana & Kutch.	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, for Poona, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	9 A.M. (of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I.P. Railway as far as Poona, for Uruli and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	(5-30 P.M. (of previous day.	...

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Digitized with Google Translate
Government Records Digitization Project
on 27 June, 2017

MR. A. MENIST'S
Perfect Crystal Spectacles, &c.
MR. BETTS begs to announce his return to Bombay, and invites attention to the above invaluable aids to sight, a trial of which he feels confident must insure unqualified approbation, for the superior assistance and protection which they afford to the sight.
MENIST'S
New French Army Field Glass, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 60.
A light, handy, portable Instrument, possessing great power, it is respectfully recommended to the notice of Military Officers, for whose requirements it is especially adapted.
During his present visit, Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

Births.

CARMICHAEL.—October 28th, at 7, Staff Barrack, Fort William, the wife of J. C. Gordon Carmichael, M. B., Garrison Surgeon, of a son.
HARVEY—October 27th, at Sutna, the wife of Surgeon C. A. Harvey, 11th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.
LAURIE—October 29th, at Jubbulpore, Mrs. Laurie, of Allahabad, of a son.
POMEROY.—October, 22nd, at Garden Reach, the wife of James R. Pomeroy, of a daughter.
SKELTON—October

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, 1st Nov.

The Russian ultimatum which was announced yesterday was delivered yesterday to the Porte. It was due to the recent defeat of the Servians and to an entreaty of Prince Milan for Russian aid.

The Turks continue their advance into Servia. They took possession of Alexinatz yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 31st.

The Bombay mails of the 9th inst., via Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 1st Nov.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Nepaul, with the outward mails of 20th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 P.M. to-day.

LONDON, 31st Oct., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings 6-10¼

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7-1½.

40s Mule Twist 0 9¾

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95⅞.

6 per cent. French Rents 1872 .... 105½

Bar Silver ..... 53¾.

The sum of £388,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departures.—Cathay, Patna and Trinacria.

LINE REPORTS.—1st November.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 1st Nov., 13-5 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Amazone, from China, arrived.

During the first six months of the current official year, the nett amount of Sea Customs revenue, excluding salt revenue, has been Rs. 95,28,392, as compared with Rs. 1,16,99,066 during the corresponding period of last year.

Fodder is so scarce in Bellary that it is intended to send the 4th Regiment P. W. O. Light Cavalry, and the horses of the Battery of Artillery, now in garrison, out to the banks of the Tungabadra river; and two officers have gone to Kumply, about thirty miles N. W. of Bellary, to select a site for the camp.

The *Madras Mail* publishes a telegram from Ootacamund which states that "the grain supplies from Mysore into Wynaad are prohibited by the Mysore authorities. There have been loots in Goodalore and Davallah bazaars. There is no raggi." Coarse rice is selling at ten pounds for the rupee. There is great excitement. Twenty thousand coolies are on half rations and nothing is left in the bazaars."

Everybody in Secunderabad appears to have been awakened at about 3 A.M. on the 25th instant, by the earthquake, of which we were advised the same day by telegraph. The *Madras Mail* in addition, says that there were two loud reports, followed immediately by a severe shaking, which continued for the exceptionally long period of from twenty to thirty seconds. But it was not the trembling of the earth which appalled people so much as the weird metallic rumbling underneath the ground, that did not die away until long after the shock itself had ceased.

The *Englishman* understands that, "from the commencement of next month, there will be a change in the editorial department of the *Charivari*, and it is to be hoped that the new editor will keep the paper up to the high standard maintained by his predecessor. The last number of the *Charivari* is one of the best that has been published for some time, both as regards the illustrations and the letter-press. The cartoon of the British lion, with Lord Lytton as a monkey on his back, led in triumph by a native, is very applicable to the present time. Sir Bartle Frere is the subject of the album cartoon." We should draw attention also to the Christmas annual which will be published this year, and notice of which will be found in our advertisement columns. The *Charivari* has now become an institution in India and well deserves the support that is given it.

The *Englishman* publishes the following account of a death from tiger wounds:—"We are sorry to hear of the death, from loss of blood from wounds caused by a tiger, of Mr. P. N. Langdon, C. S., Sub-divisional Officer of Nawads. It appears that a tiger had for some time been committing a lot of mischief in the villages near Nawada, and, on Tuesday last, a number of villagers went to Mr. Langdon's kutcherry, and, telling him that the tiger was not far off, asked for his help. He at once closed his office, and went to the village, accompanied by some native police officers, and about a hundred ryots. The tiger was soon found, and, on being fired at, at once sprang upon Mr. Langdon, and mauled him severely. He was able to fire some shots from a pistol, but this only infuriated the beast more, and, by the time the tiger was driven off by the policemen and people, Mr. Langdon was dead. He had only been about two years in the country, and was a very promising young officer, and he may be said to have fallen in the discharge of his duty."

The Marine Survey Department at Calcutta was started a year ago, and the surveyors have been collecting information for the improvement of charts and sailing directions for the navigation of Indian waters. A list of coast lights has been issued, together with three hydrographic notices, the first of a series intended to embrace the entire Indian coast line in due course. The first notice concerns the Rangoon river, being the result of a recent survey by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., in the I. G. steamer Clyde. The other two are by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, Commander A. D. Taylor, F. R. G. S. They were gathered on a tour of inspection along the Burma and Siam coasts in the early part of this year. The *Englishman* understands that sanction has been accorded to an inspection, during this season, of all coast ports between Calcutta and Bombay by the Superintendent who is known to seamen as the author of the "India Sailing Directory." His tour commences this week on a B. I. S. N. Company's steamer going down the Coromandel Coast and he revisits all the Madras ports two or three months hence on the return voyage.

The usual number of complimentary paragraphs on the occasion of the appointment of some high officer being filled up, are frequently manufactured and distributed free of cost to the Indian journals, on the antecedents, character, conduct and virtues of the fortunate being whom we are to welcome. This time it is the new Metropolitan who may be expected in a few months. The *Pioneer*, we are delighted to learn, is able to write as under:—"A very trustworthy correspondent sends us word that Archdeacon Johnson, who has submitted to be made Metropolitan of India, is a moderate, sound man,—idolized by his friends, and most highly appreciated by his Bishop." It is a pity that these sort of compliments can be so easily made up, but those who prescribe such sweet doses for us should add, "to be taken *cum grano salis*." The real presence of our distinguished spiritual as well as temporal rulers is sometimes sadly at variance with the pictures drawn of them. We may hope, therefore, that the *Pioneer* who, with the *Indian Church Gazette*, will probably receive a good many such gushing expressions in praise of the new Bishop of Calcutta will kindly consign them to the waste-paper basket.

The handsome bronze statue of the late Lord Mayo at Jeypore, a *fac simile* of the marble one at Cockermouth, has had the following inscription which we copy from the *Delhi Gazette*, on brass plates fitted on the base:—"This statue is erected by His Highness Saramade Rajashai Hindustani Raj Rajendra Sori Maharaja Dhiraj the Hon'ble Sawai Ram Sing Bahadoor, G. C. S. I., as a tribute to the memory of his most esteemed and lamented friend, the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Baron Naas of Naas, Viscount Mayo of Moneycrower, sixth Earl of Mayo, K. P., P. C., LL.D, G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, whose able administration and brilliant career from 1869 to 1872 were marked by wisdom, justice and benevolence, and whose affable conduct, kind disposition and earnest endeavours to do good to the millions of Her Majesty's subjects in India, won for him the sincere regard and affection of the people. Indefatigable in the performance of his duties he personally visited all the distant parts of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, not forgetting even the territories of the native princes whose interest he always had at heart. He signalled his tour through Rajpootana in 1870 by many an act of benevolence, and endeared his name to every one connected with that part of India. Alas! he fell a victim, in the prime of life, deeply regretted by all, to the cruel hand of an assassin whilst discharging his duties as a public servant at Hope Town, in the Andaman Islands, 8th February 1872." Similar inscriptions in Urdu and Persian are also, says our contemporary, put on in brass plates.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 26th October 1876, that from Madras reports have been received only for the Kistna and Tanjore districts: no rain has fallen in the former, and the crops are suffering and prices high; from the latter a little partial rain is reported. In Mysore there has been no rain, and the standing crops have been in most places entirely lost: distress is being felt throughout the province, but markets are fairly supplied. In Bombay reports continue good from Sind and Guzerat: no rain has fallen in Khandeish or Nassick, and there has been no improvement in prospects; in the Deccan districts there have been a few light and partial showers, but the distress is increasing; in the Southern Mahratta Country heavier showers have fallen in Belgaum, Kaladgi, and Dharwar, and though very partial, give hopes of saving some of the crops and enabling the *rabi* to be sown. In Berar rain is very much required: none has fallen. Slight showers have fallen in many districts of the Central Provinces, and prospects are good. In Central India there has been no rain, but the crops promise well. In Rajpootana light showers have fallen in Kota and Tonk; reports are favourable. In Bengal there has been general but slight rain throughout the province: the prospects of the late rice crop are very good, and the *rabi* is being actively sown. In the North-Western Provinces rain has fallen in Agra, with hail, and showers in Allahabad and Meerut; prospects are favourable. In Oudh a little rain is reported from Lucknow. In the Punjab rain fell only at Hissar and Rawul Pindi: prospects are excellent. No rain fell in Assam. In British Burma little rain fell during the week: it is required at Tonghoo, but prospects are generally favourable.

BOMBAY.

Cruelty to Animals.—The following persons were prosecuted yesterday at the instance of the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Ismail Goolam, a buggy-driver, working his horse in Parell Road, the animal suffering from a galled back: fined Rs. 4.—Ali Mohideen, a bheestee, working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal being lame of the left foreleg; fined Rs. 2.—Bicca Ramjee, a cartman, working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck; fined Rs. 3.—Byroojee Bapoojee a cartman, working his bullock near the Girgaum Police Court, the animal having an ulcer on its neck; fined Rs. 2.

Sudden Death.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the lines of the detachment of H. M.'s 4th Rifles, Boree Bunder, on view of the body of Rugghoo Sindha. Deceased was a private in H. M.'s 4th Rifles, aged 32 years. About 6 o'clock that morning he went to muster parade, when he complained that he was suffering from a pain in his chest and wished to go on the sick list. One of the men of this detachment was sent to the hospital to fetch a dooly, but before the dooly arrived, the man died. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

The Attempted Murder in August Last.—At the adjourned inquest held on Tuesday at the J. J. Hospital, in respect to the circumstances connected with the death of Dayee, girl, who was most brutally assaulted on the 19th August last by a Hindoo, named Marrotee Wittoo, with a knife and sickle in her hut where she resided with her father and brother near the hay stacks at Byculla, and who expired at the J. J. Hospital on the 12th ultimo from the effects of the wounds inflicted on her, the jury, at the conclusion of all the evidence that was adduced, unanimously returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by pycæmia, the result of wounds inflicted by Marrotee Wittoo, under such circumstances that the act of Marrotee Wittoo was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

Death from Snake-bite.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Morgue on Tuesday, on view of the body of Dewjee Arjoon. Deceased was a child, aged 2 years, the son of a cultivator named Arjoon Lakha; who resided in a hut at Tardeo. It appears that about 7 P. M. on the evening previous, the deceased was following immediately behind his father who was then going towards the hut of his brother which was 6 or 8 yards distant and while they were crossing a low stone wall that separated the two huts, the child was bitten on his left foot, probably by a snake, but no snake could be found. The child was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but on reaching the Tardeo police chowkey he died. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been bitten by a snake."

Awful Crime.—Our contemporary the *Deccan Herald* ought to be pricked with needles till he bleeds to death. The height of social folly and obsequiousness has been attained by that Poona paper. No Englishman ever wrote such trash; we should hope, as is contained in the paragraph below; but it is melancholy to think that an educated native should "exceedingly regret" such a trifling mistake as he notices, or that he should be such an unmitigated toady as to write such nonsense. This is what the *Deccan Herald* says:—"We were sorry to notice, when the *Deccan Herald* of Monday was brought to us, that our printer had put down opposite the munificent donation of Rs. 1,000 sent by one of our respected townsmen, the name "Hurry Rowjee" without either Mr. prefixed to it, or Esquire after it, and this when all the other names on the list were properly inserted. We hope that our contemporaries who copy the list will insert the name as Hurry Rowjee, Esq., Rs. 1,000. It was a mere printer's mistake which we exceedingly regret should have been made."

Escaping from Legal Custody.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a European vagrant, named Charles Cann, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with escaping from the Oomercarry police chowkey whilst in police custody, on the 29th ultimo. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the prisoner was sent down from Allahabad as a vagrant, and in order that he should be sent to the Government Workhouse here, it was necessary that an order to that effect should be obtained from one of the local Magistrates, but before this could be done he effected his escape from the Oomercarry Chowkey unnoticed. A search was instituted for three days, and ultimately he was arrested by Mr. Inspector Whittaker while attempting to secret himself in the English Hotel Lane, Fort. He was then placed before Mr. Edginton, the Acting Commissioner of Police. Mr. Edginton ordered the man to be charged with the offence before a Magistrate, with a recommendation, delivered through Mr. Superintendent Brown, that an exemplary punishment should be dealt out in this case. The prisoner admitted the offence, but feigned ignorance, pleading that he went away from the police chowkey to seek for employment, and that he had nearly succeeded in getting work in the G. I. P. Railway. His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

The Survey Department.—On account of the famine in the Deccan districts, there will be no survey this season in the Bhimthurry and other famine stricken districts. In these districts the survey will go on next year; meanwhile the survey party will be sent to other districts where there is little fear of famine.—*Deccan Herald*.

Relief for the Distressed.—We hear that the Collector of Poona has already sent some carts loaded with grain into a talooka where the distress was very urgent. Instructions were given to distribute the grain to those who were actually in urgent want. The mamlutdars have been instructed to report as nearly as possible the numbers of those who are actually in need of grain and the numbers of those who are able to purchase supplies. It will be seen from this that our esteemed Collector is taking every precaution to guard against waste or useless charity.—*Deccan Herald*.

Grain in Poona.—Quantities of grain come to Poona every day; the daily average is estimated at 80 or 90 full waggons. On Monday 90 waggons of grain were unloaded at this station. What surprises us is that, with so much grain arriving in Poona daily (and knowing as we do that there is a large amount of grain already stored in Poona) the prices of all cereals have not fallen. Surely the grain monopoly has reached its height, and something should be done to break it up. If the Banians keep up the prices too long, the same fate will reach them which came to their brother grain dealers in Bengal—they will be left at the close of the famine with large supplies of rotten grain on their hands.—*Id.*

Disclosures in regard to the Cantonment Contract.—Great excitement is felt among the Parsee community in regard to the trial now going on before the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate's Court. Two brothers (named Messrs. Aruckshaw and Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeebhy) of a respectable Parsee family in Poona, have been brought up before Major A. T. Spens, on a charge of cheating in a contract sanctioned to Messrs. Orr and Heerjeebhoy for conservancy cart for five years. The trial commenced on Monday last, when Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee, the complainant in the case, filed a *vajinama* that they had come to an amicable arrangement and did not wish to proceed with the charge. The Magistrate, however, refused to dismiss the charge, as such a grave charge as cheating could not be compromised. The trial has now assumed a very grave aspect —one very different from what was at first contemplated Mr. Krishnajee Kashinath Gadgill, is pleader for the prosecution, and Mr. Sadasheo Krishna Goray, pleader, and Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Mooktiar, appeared for the defence, to watch the proceedings until the arrival of counsel who had been telegraphed for from Bombay. The first day, Monday, was occupied in taking down the statement of the complainant Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee, who showed the partnership which was to have taken place between him and the defendants, and put in letters and notes of defendant, No. 1, in support of the allegations made against the second parties. Three witnesses were examined on the first day and four on Tuesday for the prosecution. The prosecution is now closed, with the exception of the evidence of one witness in regard to whether a letter put in by Mr. Ardurjee is a true copy or not. The cross-examination of the witnesses has been reserved and will take place to-day. Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, arrived yesterday evening to defend the case before the Court to-day.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 1.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

Re Manabhoy Sohabjee.

Mr. Budroodin for the insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. B. M. Wagle, on behalf of Dinbaee, a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of vexatious defence in a suit filed against the insolvent in the Small Causes Court. The case had been mentioned at the last sitting of the Court, and was postponed. The Commissioner said he would rest his decision on his own examination of the balance sheet of the insolvent. Either the insolvent had concealed his books, or his balance sheet was utterly untrustworthy; and on either ground, his Lordship refused the application.

Re Sidney Laman Blanchard.

Mr. B. M. Wagle applied for an extension of the interim order for four months, on the ground that the terms of an amicable settlement were being arranged. His Lordship granted an extension for three months.

Re Hurrichund Mahadeo.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application which was, after some discussion, postponed until next Court day.

Re Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for six months. There were several English creditors, and it was necessary to give notice to them in England. The matter was postponed until next Court day.

Re Muncherjee Cooverjee.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition and schedule, as the insolvent had settled with nearly all his creditors. A rule *nisi* was granted.

Re Devighur Soorutghur.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the case for four months on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were pending. The Commissioner granted a postponement for three months.

Re Abba Hajee Jacob.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied for a postponement, which was granted for four months, as several notices had to be served at Mozambique.

Re Framjee Rustomjee Wadia.

Mr. Budroodin appeared for the insolvent, who came up for his discharge. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,567. There was no opposition, and the insolvent was sworn and discharged.

Re Manockjee Nusserwanjee.

On Mr. Ardasir Kapadia's application, leave was granted to the insolvent to serve notices.

Petitions dismissed.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution:—Daisur Saruog, Lukhmidass Hunsraj, and Kurrim Mahomed Bhika.

Discharges.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—John Cookson, a signaller, and Mary Ann Cookson, Rs. 1,541. Manoel de Souza, a carpenter, Rs. 697. Ramsetjee Dharsetjee Pastoor, a merchant, Rs. 22,788. Abdoolah Bhoymeea, a paint seller Rs. 2,144. Kessow Bhugwan, a hack buggy keeper, Rs. 1,353. Vullubdas Damodhur, a merchant, Rs. 10,810. Aelx Pascoal, a vegetable seller, Rs. 466. Colonel Henry R. C. Moyle, a pensioner, Rs. 4,919. Gungajee Bawajee, a basket maker, Rs. 1,120. Benjamin Brown Blough, a grazier, Rs. 1,018. Goinoo Gopall, Rs. 2,417. Sewjee Pacharia, a merchant, Rs. 6,287. Cowasjee Eduljee, a muccadum, Rs. 1,560. Antonio Francis, a moulder, Rs. 4,959. Abdool Nubee Meeakhan, a merchant, Rs. 2,554. Zorabasee, woman, Rs. 725.

INDIAN EXRACTS.

THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

(Bulletins from the Madras Mail's Special Correspondents.)

NORTH ARCOT.

October 29th.—During the week ending yesterday, there has been little or no rain. The rivers, channels and tanks are all quite dry. Water in the wells is diminishing day by day. The crops on the ground are withering fast, and in many places have perished completely. The markets are ill supplied, and in every town the grain stocks are quite exhausted. The merchants are unwilling to sell, declaring that they find it impossible to procure fresh supplies of grain. Prices everywhere are exorbitant and in Wallajapet, Ranegeet, Arnee and Vellore grain riots of a serious kind have only been prevented by the strenuous exertions of the local officials. Sowings are daily failing, and the cattle suffer want. The ryots are parting with their animals at low prices, being unable to feed them. Relief works are in progress in and around Palmanair, and in the northern portions of the Chendergherry taluk. The Collector is about to open relief work elsewhere in several taluks if rain does not fall plentifully very soon. There are, however, at present no signs of rain. The nights are clear and sharp with a heavy dew, and the days bright and hot. The Engineer's opinion, and if this has not been done, it should be. If so many human beings have to be kept alive by charity, the condition of the cattle may be imagined. Last month the Collector reported that the cattle all over the district were dying, not from disease, but from want of food, and the richest ryots can hope to keep their plough bullocks alive till next year. This will prevent due advantage being taken of the next favourable season. Loss of the cattle, too, will entail want of fuel and manure. Altogether, the agricultural prospects of the district, for a long time to come, are gloomy in the extreme.

BELLARY.

October 29th.—The past week has been one of anxious expectation, of hoping against hope for rain. The N. E. monsoon generally breaks in Bellary about the middle of October, and in a good year the rainfall during the month is by no means small. But not a drop of rain has yet fallen in November, would save the winter crop from being an utter loss. Cotton, korra, and white cholum could be sown, and it is not improbable even that ryots, in a position to afford the venture, would sow yellow cholum, which under ordinary circumstances should be reserved for harvest,) trusting to the night dews during the cold weather to bring it to maturity. But the sky has been cloudless, the barometer rather higher than usual, and a sensible fall in the temperature has been noticed. But at this time of year is a sign that no more rain need be looked for. If there is no rain next week, the drought may be expected to last till next June. There may perhaps be a few showers in March, April, and May, but they cannot be looked for with any certainty. The price of grain has not risen since last week. It could not well go much higher. Importation continues. Rice from Coconada via Madras, and cholum from Beror. This morning one is asked to be made acquainted with the manner in that grown here, and is sold at nine seers (about 6 Madras measures) for a rupee, Bellary grain selling at eight seers. The effect of the high prices on the poor, is shown by the large increase in the numbers seeking employment in relief works. Last Saturday there were 5,500 people at work in the town of Bellary; there are now more than 20,000. The total number employed in the whole district is said to exceed 50,000. Much praise is due to the Revenue authorities for having so promptly brought the distress to the notice of Government, and obtained sanction for relief. Judging from the appearance of the coolies, they have not suffered the extremity of want. Relief has evidently been afforded in time to prevent the ghastly spectacles which, seven or two years ago, would have been required to paint the horrors of famine. It should be remembered that a very few days' starvation will produce horrible suffering. To avert this by timely measures adds comparatively little to the total cost of relief, while the additional value obtained, and the credit due to those whose foresight and humanity procure it, are incalculable. The amount of wage, too, has been fixed with liberality. An adult male receives 2 annas a day. A seer of cholum weighing 84 tolas, or a little more than 2 lbs., sells for 2 annas, so the price of the grain may be said to be one anna per pound. A pound and a half of dry grain is about what a man requires daily to keep him in health. Each men has, therefore, half an anna to spend in condiments. It is proposed to get grain from Cuddapah, and to issue 1½ lbs. daily to each man, with a small sum in cash. This will cost the Government much less than 2 annas a day, an important consideration, as the expenses of relief are likely to be a charge for several months. The amount already spent is nearly two lakhs. The importation of grain by Government is a step in the right direction, and will doubtless bring down the bazaar prices. The "interference with trade" is really a more bugbear The question has been so often discussed, and the difference between competition and combination is so patent, that there would be no advantage in dwelling on the subject here. There are two points, connected with the relief works, which are deserving of consideration. The danger to public health of assembling thousands of people in camps, with their houses, without shelter, and the most advantageous way of employing so much labour. More than half the twenty odd thousand people, now employed in the town of Bellary, came from outlying villages, too far to enable them to return at night. They came out, and sleep in the open air. The night dews, which are very heavy during the cold weather, have already begun, and there cannot fail to be sickness soon. Cholera, which had been absent for more than a year, has commenced its ravages. There is no reason why the people should not be employed within the limits of their own villages, and under the supervision of their own headmen. Roads, tanks, and wells are wanted all over the country. The Revenue and Revenue Surveyors could check expenditure by frequent and regular inspection. As it is, the work going on in the town of Bellary is generally believed to be almost useless. Whether this is really the case, or not, could easily be ascertained by the Engineer's opinion, and if this has not been done, it should be. If so many human beings have to be kept alive by charity, the condition of the cattle may be imagined. Last month the Collector reported that the cattle all over the district were dying, not from disease, but from want of food, and the richest ryots can hope to keep their plough bullocks alive till next year. This will prevent due advantage being taken of the next favourable season. Loss of the cattle, too, will entail want of fuel and manure. Altogether, the agricultural prospects of the district, for a long time to come, are gloomy in the extreme.

KURNOOL.

28th October.—At a meeting held at Kurnool to-day, about fifty gentlemen being present, and Mr. I. H. Latham, in the chair, the following business was transacted. The notice of the Acting Collector, given in accordance with the wish of the Superintendent of the Topographical Survey, who by the by is also the official publisher of the maps and morally responsible for their accuracy, he replied officially saying that *he had examined the original plane-table sections which were quite in accordance with the Revenue Survey map, but that the draftsman of the eight degree sheet drawn for publication had generalised too much, and hence the existence of error.* A more abominable instance of careless-ness in the executive officer's office as well as in the examination by the head quarters office in Calcutta could not be repeated. In these days, when the public wants to know what it gets for its money, it is well that such a fact, showing a cynical indifference to truthful work which is very wonderful, is recorded."

For disclosing this fact, and for other revelations made in the article, the writer has been visited with stern displeasure and punishment. Before passing on, we wish the reader to note carefully the explanation officially given of the absurd inaccuracy that was exposed in the above passage. The Topographical Surveyor, it was alleged, had done his work accurately; his map was perfectly in accordance with the revenue map; but the draftsman, by a prodigious feat of *generalisation*, had introduced the enormous discrepancies above pointed out. If we are rightly informed, the draftsman referred to is not now in India to defend himself, and we think it more than probable that he will indignantly repel this charge of *generalizing*, and protest that he has been slandered behind his back. That, however, remains to be seen, but we hope the reader will keep this matter in mind. It will probably come up again.

We are not prepared at present to enter far into particulars regarding the manner in which Colonel Macdonald' suspension has been brought about, as we are not yet entirely without a hope that the Government of India may reconsider its resolution. Our reason for indulging this hope is that, if we are not greatly mistaken, Government has in some way—how we shall not at present enquire—been misled on a most important point, and has therefore acted under a misconception which may perhaps be removed. We understand that it has dealt thus severely with Colonel Macdonald, because it had been led to believe that he wantonly attacked his Department and the Head of that Department in public journals without having in the first place taken proper measures to bring the matters he denounces privately before his official superiors and to obtain an official investigation without public scandal. But in actually doing so, we have no intention in saying that he would have been guilty of a gross breach of official discipline, that his conduct would have been equally foolish and mischievous, and that he would have deserved at least as heavy a penalty as has been inflicted. But he did nothing of the kind. It was not till after he had made every possible effort in his official capacity to get matters investigated and abuses reformed, and found that every such effort was fruitless, that he at last appealed to the public through the columns of the *Friend of India*, and the facts which as an honest and honourable man he could not conceal, and which in this way only he found it possible to disclose. The statement we now make will be further substantiated, if it become necessary. It is also we believe held as an offence that he wrote anonymously, and did not at once come forward when the sensation commenced and avow the authorship. Now we are accustomed to publish our articles without signature, and there was no sufficient reason for departing from the usual practice in this case. But, as a matter of fact, the authorship was no secret; it was known to a large number of persons, and certainly Colonel Macdonald never supposed that it could, or desired that it should, be concealed. It was only when it was found that no one had the pluck to strike openly and fairly. But it was his purpose to make necessary the intervention of the Government of India, because it was his earnest desire to obtain a thorough investigation, and this, experience has shown him, could be obtained in no other way. When, therefore, he believes, refused to state to the Surveyor General whether he was or was not the author of the offensive articles, rightly enough pointing out that the Editor of the *Friend of India* was the responsible person from whom information as to their authorship. The effect was so far what he intended it to be. The matter was put before the Government of India and now came the opportunity so long desired by Colonel Macdonald of an honest enquiry into the grounds of his charges being ordered by the Government. But the Government chose not to investigate, but to condemn its faithful servant on the representation of the Surveyor General, and, as far as we are aware, he has not up to the present time been made acquainted with the manner in which the case was represented to the Government. Now we have no wish to use strong language, and we simply ask if it was just, thus to refuse an investigation and to condemn the accuser on the undisclosed representation of the accused. Will any man be found to say that it was just?

It will be said that Colonel Thuillier's position in the service of Government and the rank he holds in an honourable profession are sufficient guarantees for the truth and completeness of any statements which he has laid before the Government of India. They certainly ought to be; and we may state distinctly that we do not know, and we are not aware that Colonel Macdonald knows, how the Surveyor-General of India will contrive to get out of the difficulties looming in the immediate future, so much in Nizam's Government's money will have to be spent for the Delhi pageant, money which is not too plentiful with them, and which will be sorely needed by their distressed subjects, for the famine will extend through the whole of the dominions. A famine extending from Poonah to Mysore, and through the whole breadth of the Deccan should surely be worthy of more attention from the Supreme Government than they have as yet apparently accorded to it. It threatens to be quite as serious a famine as that of Bengal, and the opinion freely voiced here that the Delhi tamasha should be postponed until more auspicious times, is one, that may hereafter be looked upon as having indicated the course which should have been taken.

IS IT JUSTICE OR REVENGE?

(Friend of India.)

We announce with shame, and our readers will learn with indignation, that Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald's manly exposure of maladministration in the Survey Department has brought upon him the heavy displeasure of the Government which he sought to serve. As a warning to all officials that the Government of India is determined to maintain discipline, and uncontrolled waste of public money, in the Survey Department, Colonel Macdonald has been suspended for three months, reduced four steps, and ordered not to be re-employed at head quarters till Government shall signify its pleasure to that effect. The first thing we call upon the public to do is to turn to the issue of the *Friend of India* of the 17th and 24th of June last, and read the articles there published on the Survey Department. These articles were written at our request by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, and the reader will there see for himself the charges which that gentleman has brought against the Department. It is for writing these articles for this journal that he has been thus severely punished, and the public can therefore judge for itself whether he has been guilty of doing wrong or of doing right, and whether the measure now meted out to him is justice or revenge. We may mention that the statements which are chiefly built upon for his condemnation are contained in the article of June 24th and we may direct special attention to a passage on page 560, which we here reproduce.

"It may be expected that where the professional measurements of the Revenue Survey check the work of the Topographical, great discrepancies occur in the delineation of hills and in the course of streams. A most amusing instance of nonchalance in treating such discoveries in discrepancies between two maps may be instanced of a case where there is a great difference of the topography on the border of Khandeish touching on Betul—a revenue-paying district of the Central Provinces surveyed by the Revenue Department on the scale of four inches to the mile. Along nearly fifty miles of boundary there was absolutely no accord: no open, cultivated plain according to the revenue map the Topographical Surveyor had shown hill slopes, and everywhere hills and drainage were absurdly different. We heard that when this was brought to the notice of the Superintendent of the Topographical Survey, who by the by is also the official publisher of the maps and morally responsible for their accuracy, he replied officially saying that *he had examined the original plane-table sections which were quite in accordance with the Revenue Survey map, but that the draftsman of the eight degree sheet drawn for publication had generalised too much, and hence the existence of error.* A more abominable instance of careless-ness in the executive officer's office as well as in the examination by the head quarters office in Calcutta could not be repeated. In these days, when the public wants to know what it gets for its money, it is well that such a fact, showing a cynical indifference to truthful work which is very wonderful, is recorded."

For disclosing this fact, and for other revelations made in the article, the writer has been visited with stern displeasure and punishment. Before passing on, we wish the reader to note carefully the explanation officially given of the absurd inaccuracy that was exposed in the above passage. The Topographical Surveyor, it was alleged, had done his work accurately; his map was perfectly in accordance with the revenue map; but the draftsman, by a prodigious feat of *generalisation*, had introduced the enormous discrepancies above pointed out. If we are rightly informed, the draftsman referred to is not now in India to defend himself, and we think it more than probable that he will indignantly repel this charge of *generalizing*, and protest that he has been slandered behind his back. That, however, remains to be seen, but we hope the reader will keep this matter in mind. It will probably come up again.

We are not prepared at present to enter far into particulars regarding the manner in which Colonel Macdonald' suspension has been brought about, as we are not yet entirely without a hope that the Government of India may reconsider its resolution. Our reason for indulging this hope is that, if we are not greatly mistaken, Government has in some way—how we shall not at present enquire—been misled on a most important point, and has therefore acted under a misconception which may perhaps be removed. We understand that it has dealt thus severely with Colonel Macdonald, because it had been led to believe that he wantonly attacked his Department and the Head of that Department in public journals without having in the first place taken proper measures to bring the matters he denounces privately before his official superiors and to obtain an official investigation without public scandal. But in actually doing so, we have no intention in saying that he would have been guilty of a gross breach of official discipline, that his conduct would have been equally foolish and mischievous, and that he would have deserved at least as heavy a penalty as has been inflicted. But he did nothing of the kind. It was not till after he had made every possible effort in his official capacity to get matters investigated and abuses reformed, and found that every such effort was fruitless, that he at last appealed to the public through the columns of the *Friend of India*, and the facts which as an honest and honourable man he could not conceal, and which in this way only he found it possible to disclose. The statement we now make will be further substantiated, if it become necessary. It is also we believe held as an offence that he wrote anonymously, and did not at once come forward when the sensation commenced and avow the authorship. Now we are accustomed to publish our articles without signature, and there was no sufficient reason for departing from the usual practice in this case. But, as a matter of fact, the authorship was no secret; it was known to a large number of persons, and certainly Colonel Macdonald never supposed that it could, or desired that it should, be concealed. It was only when it was found that no one had the pluck to strike openly and fairly. But it was his purpose to make necessary the intervention of the Government of India, because it was his earnest desire to obtain a thorough investigation, and this, experience has shown him, could be obtained in no other way. When, therefore, he believes, refused to state to the Surveyor General whether he was or was not the author of the offensive articles, rightly enough pointing out that the Editor of the *Friend of India* was the responsible person from whom information as to their authorship. The effect was so far what he intended it to be. The matter was put before the Government of India and now came the opportunity so long desired by Colonel Macdonald of an honest enquiry into the grounds of his charges being ordered by the Government. But the Government chose not to investigate, but to condemn its faithful servant on the representation of the Surveyor General, and, as far as we are aware, he has not up to the present time been made acquainted with the manner in which the case was represented to the Government. Now we have no wish to use strong language, and we simply ask if it was just, thus to refuse an investigation and to condemn the accuser on the undisclosed representation of the accused. Will any man be found to say that it was just?

It will be said that Colonel Thuillier's position in the service of Government and the rank he holds in an honourable profession are sufficient guarantees for the truth and completeness of any statements which he has laid before the Government of India. They certainly ought to be; and we may state distinctly that we do not know, and we are not aware that Colonel Macdonald knows, how the Surveyor-General of India will contrive to get out of the difficulties looming in the immediate future, so much in the Nizam's Government's money will have to be spent for the Delhi pageant, money which is not too plentiful with them, and which will be sorely needed by their distressed subjects, for the famine will extend through the whole of the dominions. A famine extending from Poonah to Mysore, and through the whole breadth of the Deccan should surely be worthy of more attention from the Supreme Government than they have as yet apparently accorded to it. It threatens to be quite as serious a famine as that of Bengal, and the opinion freely voiced here that the Delhi tamasha should be postponed until more auspicious times, is one, that may hereafter be looked upon as having indicated the course which should have been taken.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE PRIMATE ON THE CHURCH AND THE CLERGY.

(*Scotsman*, Sept. 30.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the charge which he is at present engaged in delivering in daily instalments to the clergy of his diocese, has raised a question of the most momentous interest as regards the condition of religious thought and life in this country. While deploring a vast departure from traditional Christianity among the nations of the Continent, he fears something of the same kind on a not dissimilar scale for this country, unless steps be taken, whose nature he indicates in a general manner. On the Continent he says that "either you have atheistical philosophers, or you have superstitious devotees; you have all the men, except the priests, against the truth of Christ, and all the women, with the priests taking refuse in some debased form of Christianity which can scarcely hold its own against the growing intelligence of the age." As regards this country he states, that when he was a young man he was told "there was no such thing as an Atheist in the world"; but now, he says, "we stand face to face with a Materialistic Atheism." He is further of opinion that "the controversy of the present day is not so much with superstition as with infidelity; and that if the clergy are not equal to the emergency, some great catastrophe will befall, not only the Church, but the nation." Curiously enough, confirmation of the Archbishop's account of matters comes from an opposite quarter of the theological compass. The *Jewish World*, the most widely-circulated newspaper among the English Jews, while recording the same facts regarding Christianity as those affirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, states that similar tendencies are manifesting themselves in the religious community which it represents. It affirms that "the intellectual tendencies of the age threaten as mischievously the faith of Judaism as that of any other system, and that in incredible numbers their younger members are rapidly drifting away from the religious moorings which fondly hold their parents." As a supplement to the description of matters presented by the Archbishop, it is brought out that short of the extreme of Atheism on which he lays the chief though not exclusive stress, there are many who have simply fallen away from the supernatural elements of the Christian history, and adhere to a sort of Theism, combined with the principles of Christian morality.

The Archbishop enters into an interesting consideration of the mode in which this very serious state of things is to be dealt with. There are four modes of dealing with it which he deprecates successively,

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(The World.)

MR. SPURGEON AT CLAPHAM.

It is difficult to say where Mr. Spurgeon may be considered most at home; for his time is spent in moving quickly to and from the Tabernacle, the Pastors' College, the schools, almshouses, and orphanages of which he is the guiding spirit. Perhaps the most hardworking man on the Surrey side of the Thames, he finds but little leisure for taking his ease in his house in Nightingale-lane—a quiet nook hard by Wandsworth Common. He passes his life—when not actually preaching or working—in a pony chaise, varied by occasional hansom-cabs. Wrapped in a rough blue overcoat, with a species of soft deerstalker-hat on his head, a loose black necktie round his massive throat, and a cigar burning merrily in his mouth, he is surely the most unclerical of all preachers of the Gospel. Yet that short thickly-built man, with the shock head of hair hardly yet touched with gray, with ample brown beard covering his heavy jowl, and a thin line of moustache above his capacious mouth, is the famous preacher for whom, when yet a very young man, no building could be found sufficient to hold his congregation, to whom the attempt to get them into Exeter Hall appeared like putting 'the sea into a teapot;' a preacher, but not a priest; Mr., not the Reverend Mr., Spurgeon, who declares that he 'is not a priest, and does not wish to be thought one.' Twenty years ago, when all denominations of Christians went to hear Spurgeon, the successful young preacher wore his dark-brown locks combed flatly down, and with the white necktie beneath the heavy features presented an appearance made familiar by the caricaturists of the day, who delighted to make him as much like a Chadband as possible. At that period he always preached in a white cravat, but of late years has abandoned that last relic of sacerdotalism, and has thrown his hair roughly back, to the end that naught savouring of the clergyman should appear in him.

It is not within our present scope to dilate on the creed of the Particular Baptists, nor do we purpose to point out the extent of the fusion which has taken place between the Arminian and Calvinistic sections of that community, nor to trace the causes of the decline of the Hyper-Baptists or 'Hard-shells,' as they are called in the United States. Suffice it to say that Mr. Spurgeon is a particular Baptist of an advanced school of thought, and profoundly versed in Calvinistic theology. In the midst of his early career he aroused a perfect storm of controversy by his sermon on regeneration by baptism, and provoked a torrent of papers and pamphlets, but held his own against all comers with extraordinary ability. One plan he has ever pursued during his public life. It is never to reply to personal satire or attack. Not even a statement in print that he had poisoned his own mother would provoke the shadow of a reply. More than this, he keeps not one volume, but several, in his library at Nightingale-lane, filled with newspaper-cuttings with an abusive character, and takes particular pleasure in pointing out to his guest the virulent attacks, in which he is designated mountebank, buffoon, blasphemer, hypocrite, and villain His dark-brown eye lights up with a keen twinkle of enjoyment as he comes upon a particularly savage onslaught, and he actually smacks his lips over the well-known caricatures, 'Brimstone and Treacle' and 'Catch 'em alive.' Praise falls upon him but the perusal of a virulent personal attack has a pleasant tonic effect. It is difficult to pronounce whether this temper of mind is due to Christian meekness or to utter scorn of his assailants, but the effect is that of amused calmness. In fact, if any man and minister of the Gospel completely enjoys life, that man is Mr. Spurgeon. He has neither doubts nor fears as to this world or the next. His faith is perfectly clear and quite invulnerable. Possibly this is the secret of his success in swaying the minds of men. He knows exactly what he believes; he has no doubt at all that it is true, and aided by a talent for lucid exposition, simple and nervous language, a remarkable faculty for varied illustration, and a voice full, melodious, and well controlled as the stop of a great organ, he exercises immense power over any audience. Let the faith of the listener be what it may, he is certain to listen to the strong crisp sentences, the apt or sometimes *bizarre* illustrations, and, above all, he must be impressed by the earnest confidence of the speaker. What is the cynical inquirer to say to a man who when he is asked —not in public or within the walls of the Tabernacle, but over a quiet cigar in his own house—how he gets together the large sum of money he disposes of annually in his work, answers, 'I pray for it, and it comes?' This be it noted, not with a sanctimonious twang or a dying-duck upheaval of the eyes, but with a straightforward look into the face of his guest. 'There are times when funds are low,' continues Mr. Spurgeon. 'I pray, and money comes; it comes surely. It has never failed me yet.' This again without violence of assertion, but in the accents of quiet conviction. 'Look at these walls and these tables,' said the great Baptist to the writer one day at the Pastors' College just behind the Tabernacle—'all solid good stuff, and all paid for. I never go in debt for anything. If I have not got quite enough money, I wait till I have. It is sure to come. There is plenty of money, and there is no occasion to beg—no occasion to send round collectors to get in money at a percentage. I never do so with my people. I tell them to give if they have a mind to do so; to leave it alone if they have not. And I pray.' All uttered as if these doctrines were mere details of management and construction.

Mr. Spurgeon has been very successful with his Pastors' College, in which promising young men are trained for the ministry. It should be explained that to him the idea of educating youths for the clerical profession appears almost blasphemous. The Pastors' College, then, is only for developing the powers of such as have already given evidence of a vocation for the ministry. Most of them have, like Mr. Spurgeon's own sons, the twins, whose birth twenty years ago was celebrated all over London, been brought up to business. One of the twins is in a City house, the other is a skilful draughtsman and wood-engraver. 'I like my boys to have a trade,' exclaims their fond father as we stroll on to the lawn at Nightingale-lane for a game of bowls. 'They will preach, both of them, I know they will, when the time comes; but I shall never tell them to do so. Meanwhile they know how to earn their own living.' Bowls—not the noisy American ten-pins, but the discreet old Puritan game—is the favourite sport of the great preacher, who plays 'whenever he can find time,' which is not very often. He confesses that in choosing bowls and tobacco as his amusements he is following good old Roundhead traditions, and loves to refer to the Lord Protector's enjoyment of a game of bowls with grave college dons. While savouring with keen gusto Isaac's hard-earned amusement, he escapes utterly from the hair-splittings of theologians, the bias of the bowl being the matter to which he bends his faculties. But there are other relaxations for Mr. Spurgeon—amusements in themselves, it is true, but yet indulged in with method. The vast field of science is to the pulpit-orator a hunting-ground for illustration. One by one he has mastered various sciences—astronomy, chemistry, zoology, ornithology, and others—not merely with a desire for information, but to supply his mind with new images. The movements of the planets and their disturbing influences, the mysteries of chemical affinity, the structure of animals and birds, with reference to the conditions of their existence, habits, and idiosyncrasies, have all delighted Mr. Spurgeon by turns, and have all helped to enrich his fund of illustration. Field-sports, too, have helped him. It is not uncommon to find him engaged busily over a pile of technical books on fox-hunting or salmon-fishing, deer-stalking or grouse-shooting. His quarry is an apt and novel illustration to light up his discourse. Now and then, however, he is carried away by a love for his subject, and once copied the eggs of all the British birds as a pleasant exercise calculated to keep his mind sweet. He is a strong believer in the theory of ventilating the mind—of pouring a stream of new ideas constantly through it—to preserve its freshness, and prevent the stagnation not unfrequently brought about in a strong intellect engrossed in one pursuit. In this respect he singularly resembles Dr. Lyon Playfair, who compared the light of one solitary science to a lamp which only intensifies the darkness around.

As the game of bowls continues, we recognise that Nightingale-lane is well named, for the feathered chorus increases in volume. The air is full of birds. There are birds everywhere—on shrub and tree, on bush and lawn. And they take no heed of the bowls-players, and heed the rolling sphere not a jot. For Mr. Spurgeon's house is a species of refectory for the birds of the neighbourhood. Night and morning a repast is spread for them on the lawn—no niggard scattering of crumbs, but a plentiful banquet. When Mrs. Spurgeon began to feed the birds they soon found it out, came again, and brought their friends. Now they come in flocks, little birds and big birds, rooks and thrushes, blackbirds and sparrows. Swallows and martins take up their abiding place. Last spring two couple of them built in the summer-house, which was at once given up to their separate use. Like a true ornithophilist, Mr. Spurgeon likes birds, but likes them wild, looking on cage-birds as but poor little creatures, leading at best but artificial lives; but the neighbours who have fruit-trees entertain a different opinion. As the evening closes in and the damp air warns Mr. Spurgeon that the rheumatism to which he is subject, and which has had the effect of making him an habitual abstainer from strong drink, is not to be trifled with, we stroll again into his library, where the host tells many pleasant stories of his foreign travels—in Italy and the South of France, and especially in that most sociable and enjoyable of places Mentone, where the ornithological pleasures of Nightingale-lane are exchanged for the orange and lemon-groves, the gray olive-trees, and the fleshy cactuses of the sunny South. Here Mr. Spurgeon enjoys himself to the top of his bent. Within twenty-four hours he knows everybody in the hotel, and is petitioned to preach on Sundays. On the first occasion of a request of this kind he refused, on the ground that the hotel was occupied by people of every shade of faith, and that it would be an act of monstrous aggression on his part to occupy the principal *salon* to deliver a Calvinistic discourse. But his refusal availed him not, for the sojourners in the house, each and every one, landlord, waiters, and all, signed a round robin, requesting that they might be allowed to 'hear Spurgeon.' At present rival bureaux contend for the privilege of 'running' him in the United States. One of these has offered as much as twenty thousand pounds for two series of forty lectures each, ten thousand to be paid in advance and ten thousand on the completion of the first series, together with all expenses. This would to many be an attractive offer, but the preacher is disinclined to figure as a lecturer, excepting now and then for the benefit of the institutions in which he takes especial interest. For the Pastors' College, the almshouses, and the schools, or for the Stockwell Orphanage for children of all creeds, he is ready to lift up his voice, but has an invincible repugnance to 'starring' the United States as a mere monetary speculation.

He is loth to quit his work, which with advancing years, if changed somewhat in character, increases in quantity. At one period he preached ten sermons per week, but although he now less often appears in the pulpit, or rather platform, he has more than sufficient occupation in the college, schools, and orphanage, which together require an outlay of some fourteen thousand a year. It is a pleasant sight at the Stockwell Orphanage when Mr. Spurgeon pays one of his frequent visits to the two hundred and forty boys fed, clothed and taught there. As he steps on to the broad green which forms the centre of the quadrangle, his burly form is soon espied by the taller boys on the playground at the upper end, and a ringing volley of cheers welcomes their pastor and master, who, while enjoying his reception, quietly remarks that his arrival is too good an excuse for making a noise to be passed over. As the boys collect round him, each eager for a word or smile of recognition, he recollects that their number exactly corresponds with that of the pence in a sovereign, and hands over that coin to Mr. Charlesworth, the excellent master to be by him reduced to coppers and distributed. Besides the quadrangle there is the covered playground to be inspected, and the interior of the houses, each under a matron, among which the boys are divided. The success of this institution has given the greatest delight to its projector, who points with pride to the large sums subscribed from time to time by single, and often anonymous, persons. As funds ran low twelve months since, ten thousand pounds was placed in Mr. Spurgeon's hands, one half for the use of the Orphanage. For although that and all the other institutions launched by his influence are provided with ample committees and officers like Mr. Charlesworth, in whom he places implicit reliance, the ruling spirit is his own. He is obeyed with unquestioning faith, for neither Pope nor Prelate, nor yet the general of the Society of Jesus himself, exercises more absolute authority over his followers.

From the early days when Mr. Spurgeon commenced his work in the somewhat unpromising field of Newmarket, he has been busy with his pen. Many of his works have reached an immense circulation. Of *John Ploughman's Tale*, a shilling volume, nearly a quarter of a million copies have been sold. *Sword and Trowel*, a monthly magazine, has reached its twelfth volume, and of late *Commanding and Commentaries* has made considerable demands on a busy life. It may interest clerical and other orators to know that although Mr. Spurgeon attaches great value to charms of voice and graces of elocution, and still more to the earnest conviction of a speaker, he yet, when time will admit of it, prepares for his sermons by severe study. It has already been shown that his omnivorous and apparently purposeless reading is pursued with two clearly defined objects—the 'sweetening' of the mind by the introduction of new matter and the collection of novel and striking illustrations. Thus he has always a good stock-in-trade to bring to bear upon any text he may select; but it is nevertheless certain that the fluent discourse rolled out in magnificent tones, without halting or faltering, or, as Latimer has it, 'humbling and mumbling,' has all been previously well thought out among the feathered songsters of Nightingale-lane. As —leaving the host to his meditations over a final cigar —we stroll out of that pleasant retreat, our companion, a professed cynic *s'il en fut onques*, has nothing to say but, 'What a good fellow he is!' Here is a man, with a following of thousands, who does his work well, brings up his sons to trade, drinks cold water, and—and does not care about making twenty thousand pounds!'

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH".—OCTOBER 7.

SELLING HIM A PENNYWORTH.

PHILANTHROPIST. "There's a penny for you, my lad. What will yo do with it?"

Sweeper. "What all this at once! I'll toss yer for it' double or quite!"

AN IRISH "SEQUITUR."

Traveller (they had already walked a mile from the station). "Hi, I say, porter, do you call this 'no way at all?' I thought Donnybrook lodge was near the terminus."

Pat. "Faix, I cannt say, Sor, I was a follerin' o' you gintlemen!"

MASTER TOMMY'S VIEW OF IT.

Master Tommy (he had been very naughty, and was now amusing himself with his scripture prints). "Here's Daniel in the lion's den!"

Mamma *(incautiously)*. "Ah, what was he cast into the lion's den for?"

Master Tommy (with triumph). "'Cause he was *good*!"

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

Finding those awful swells, the Spiffington de Veres, bent on the same excursion as himself and family, Tomkins, in a weak moment, takes first class tickets too, "Just for the look of the thing, you know." Unfortunately that dreadful little Tommy Tomkins shouts, "We're going first class! We're going first class!" While his sisters clap their hands and madly jump for joy.

A DISENCHANTMENT.

Northern Croesus. "Oh! I'm so glad to meet you here, Mr. Vandyke Brown. The fact is, I've a *commission* for you!"

Our Youthful Landscape Painter (dissembling his rapture). "All right—most happy—what is it to be?"

Northern Croesus. "Well—my aged grandmother is going to London by this train—and I want to put her under your protection."

[Our Youthful Landscape Painter dissembles again.

SMALL POTATOES.

Questions for Society.

What should you think of a lady who allows she has passed the autumn in London, and rather liked it?

What should you think if you asked a Cantab down for a day's grouse-shooting, and he did not give half a sovereign to your head game-keeper?

What should you think of a mother who objected to your talking Divorce Court before her daughters?

What should you think if you heard "Princes" had become much more respectable since the *best* people had withdrawn their names?

What should you think if you were told that, as costumes became tighter, habits were getting looser, considerably

What should you think if you knew your milliner's bill came to nearly half your positive income?

What should you think if lunch and lawn-tennis had never been invented?

What should you think if you were ordered abroad with only one trunk and a dressing-case?

What should you think of any friend who travelled second-class without a maid?

What should you think of a woman who knew the price of a pound of beef, or a man who paid his bill before he was dunned?

What should you think of anybody who allowed Wednesday to pass without buying *Punch*?

TALK ABOUT TURKS.

"Away with those atrocious Turks!
The Turk is an unchancing beast,
Renounce we them and all their works:
Hang 'British Interests in the East!'

It is a scandal and a sin
In Turkish bonds that Christians groan—
The bonds of brutes who took us in,
The rascals, when they broke their own!"

"Away with those vile Turks!" But whither?
To Asia, whence they came, of course!
Could Europe's Powers not drive them thither,
Concurring with united force?

We need to hesitate. What for?
There is a Power that ne'er would aid.
Then might ensue a fourth War.
Cold caution perish! Who 'a afraid?

Well, but suppose the Turks all sent
Back to the cradle of their race,
In Asia, and together pent,
The wretches, in their proper place.

Still that's a place within this world;
'Tis not into the realm of night,
As though the Turks would then be hurled
To place ne'er named by tongue polite.

And what has Asia done, that they
The fiends whom we'll no longer bear,
Should, if they could, be driven away,
To form a Pandemonium there?

The Turks we can't, dear friends, improve
From off earth's face at mere demand.
A Statesman must be free to move;
Be careful how you force his hand.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonewood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers. Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Head Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes; China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by two, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furnitrre and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£80,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall bellow Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

MACHINERY
FOR
INDIA.

Messrs. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers. CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.

Inspect and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies:—

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F S QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION,
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

HIBBERT'S
HEALTH-GIVING
SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether torpid or overjoyful, is soothed, or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disoders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure or
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

HE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay: Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta: Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P. Railway, Steam State, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Baudora and Andarce.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)."Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalie.....Cursetjee & Co., Bhoy.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee....."Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
Ootacamund...."Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Bay Family Hotel.

Will be Published in December,
THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
42, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Contents of the First Edition.

PART I.

MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
ALMANACK, 1875-76.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
CIVIL AND MILITARY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(Athenæum.)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(Saturday Review.)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(Scotsman.)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and, "got up."

(Graphic.)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

As a *Guide*, to the city the publication is admirable.

(Poona Observer.)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(Indian Daily News.)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain everything about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Englishman.)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Pioneer.)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realised. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(Indu Prakash.)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(Deccan Herald.)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)

SELDOM have we een a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable histori spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(Manchester Courier.)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(The Geographical Magazine.)

MR. MACLEAN has succeeded in producing an excellent guide book, full of accurate and well-digested information, in a most convenient form. The first part is devoted to the geography and history of the Presidency, to the population, the trade and industry, the Government and revenue, a description of the city of Bombay and of native festivals, and lastly there is a chapter on excursions from Bombay, including the caves of Elephanta and Karli, Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Bassein and the Vehar Lake. The second part contains a civil, military, and mercantile directory.

The historical portion is particularly well written; as it required no slight literary skill to condense such a mass of material into so small a compass, and yet maintain the interest of the narrative. This has been successfully done. The account of the trade and industry of Bombay also forms a most valuable chapter, containing full details respecting the rise and present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry. *Maclean's Guide* will henceforward be the standard guide-book for Bombay, and no doubt improvements will be introduced into future editions. The present edition contains a map of Bombay reduced from Colonel Laughton's admirable survey, and a map of India coloured according to political divisions, and showing lines of railways, telegraphs and dawk routes.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE
MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS
Just to hand, per S. S. BATAVIA.
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK M